

### 倫敦會議的紛爭

#### Cloud Hovers Over London

A cloud of disagreement hovers over London as the foreign ministers of Britain, the United States, Soviet Russia and France arrive for the crucial talks on the German and Austrian peace settlements. With the passage of the days, that cloud has not receded into the background, but has moved up closer—to hover right over the conference table itself.

英法美蘇四外長對德奧和約的談判已到了決定的階段，這時，爭論的氣氛籠罩了倫敦，根據今日的消息，這種氣氛並沒有減退，反而有增無減——正籠罩在會議桌上。

Perhaps no discussions held by the four powers since the end of the war will have such a direct bearing on the future of Europe as will those which are about to commence in the British capital. For should the spirit of disagreement again triumph over reason, and the talks end in a deadlock, this time there would be no going back. The United States and Britain—both by word and by deed—have made it amply clear that they will stop at nothing to remove the wound in Europe's center which is disfiguring the entire continent. If necessary, Britain and the U.S. are willing to go as far as to create a separate state of West Germany. Once this should come about, the bridge to compromise with the Soviets might have been burned behind.

這次在倫敦召開的會議，對於歐洲的前途有最直接的意義，自歐戰以來，四國所召開的會議之中，大概還沒有有一個能比得上它的。因為如果這四國在談判中不能達成協議，這回也就不会再有重新商榷的機會了。歐洲中心的創傷，將因之而加深，英美的言論和行動都足以表示他們絕不打算在任意的條件下，去撤銷歐洲的創傷。如屬必要，英美兩國甚至願意形成一個分立的西德意志，此舉一旦實現，那個作為和蘇聯妥協的橋樑也就被燒毀了。

The attitude of the Soviet Union appears to indicate clearly that Moscow will not alter her attitude to any appreciable degree. With defeat of the Marshall Plan still the top item on Russia's foreign policy agenda, it is to be expected that Molotov will attempt with all the diplomatic weapons in his hands to prevent an Anglo-American consolidation of Germany and Austria, and the integration of these two countries into the 16-nation Paris conference of the nations supporting the Marshall Plan.

蘇聯的態度，好像是明顯的指出，莫斯科對於他的態度不願作任何顯然的改變。俄國外交政策的議程中，頭一項就是撤銷馬歇爾計劃，預料莫洛托夫會利用他手中的外交武器，設法來阻止英美對德國的團結，阻止這兩國完成在巴黎的會議，召集支持馬歇爾計劃的十六個國家。

What France's position will be remains to be seen. It is to be doubted whether the present crisis in the French government will radically alter the stand Paris will take. France has tried all along to find some common denominator for reconciling Anglo-US and Soviet policy, for what France fears most is a division among the Great Powers which will ultimately give German leaders the opportunity to play a double game of one against the other, and finally to the re-establishment of a new, stronger Reich.

法國的態度尚待拭目以待，法國現時的恐慌是否要將巴黎所持的態度根本改變，還不能說定。法國一向就是想找一個共同的要素來調和英美法三國的政見，法國最擔心的就是四國的分裂，因為這種分裂將使法國在歐洲的領導地位，使他能用雙重的手腕來促成每個國家間的互相抵制，最後建立一個新的、強大的德國。

However, faced with the certainty that a permanent division of Germany is unavoidable, what would France do? The answer will in some measure depend on the type of government France is to have during the coming months. But if a centrist government manages to come to power, the likelihood is that France will merge her zone with Bizonia, the whole of Germany will be incorporated into a state of West Germany.

可是，德國的分劃已成定局，而這種事態，法國將如何處理呢？決定的答案，是多半要視在未來的幾個月內法國要有的政府的類型來開的。但是，如果有一個中立的政府來執政，法國或許就會把他自己的區和卑尼亞併入，合在一起，形成一個西德意志。

U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall has already made it abundantly clear that he will not agree to anything for the mere sake of reaching agreement. His general attitude appears to be that if a beneficial settlement cannot be reached, then he would rather have none at all.

美國國務卿馬歇爾已經十分清楚地表示，他決不因只要求得協議，就贊成一個協議，他的態度，在大體上說是這樣：如果不能達到一個有益的和平，那麼他寧願不要和平。

All of which boils down to one thing: Marshall and Molotov are playing the game of global chess for what may be the highest stakes put on the board yet. Each is confident of his own position, each certain that whatever transpires, Germany will not be lost to his camp. If both decide to gamble rather than give in—and the indications are that this will come about—the break-up of Germany is as good as acknowledged.

所有的一切都可以歸納在一起，那就是：馬歇爾和莫洛托夫在這盤全球性的棋局中正在交手，思慮着在棋盤上向以什麼樣的結局，他們兩人都有自信，都確知不論有什麼事情發生，德國決不會失去德國。如果雙方都寧願賭博而不願屈服，德國就會像所說的一樣分裂——而由馬歇爾方面，他們還要不要和平的。

### 戰線餘聞

#### 漢口共匪攻勢受阻

#### Red Push Towards Yangtze Port Checked

Shanghai, Nov. 25. (Reuter)—While admitting that the situation in the Paoing sector of Central Hopei remains "grave," semi-official dispatches received in Shanghai claimed that the reinforced Government forces have checked a three-pronged Communist push against the Yangtze port of Hankow and have gone over to the offensive to disperse Red columns. The shortlived Communist threat to the important Yangtze commercial center is said to have been smashed after heavy fighting in which Nationalist planes played a decisive role.

路透社上海十一月二十五日電：上海接獲之官方電報，於承認漢口推進之共匪攻勢受阻，已將由三方面向長江唯一大商埠漢口推進之共匪退止，並已改取攻勢，以圖奪取漢口，據稱共匪此舉，係因漢口商業地位之重要，經激戰後，被共匪粉碎，空軍對此役起決定作用。

在漢口方面，則據稱，由南北兩面圍攻漢口之共匪，已將漢口推進之共匪退止，並已改取攻勢，以圖奪取漢口，據稱共匪此舉，係因漢口商業地位之重要，經激戰後，被共匪粉碎，空軍對此役起決定作用。

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### 奧國解決失業問題

#### 向外國輸送工人

#### Displaced Persons—Blessing Or Burden?

Vienna, Nov. 26. (Reuter)—Figures published by the official Austrian Labour Office show that 44.5% of the 89,908 Displaced Persons (D.P.'s) and Refugees living outside camps in Upper Austria South were working on September 15, 1947, reports Hubert Harrison, Reuters Correspondent.

路透社維也納十一月二十六日電：據路透社通訊員哈伯遜之報告，奧國勞工局所發表之官方數字，表示奧國失業率，已居於九點九〇五五八中百分之四十四，五於本年九月十五日時獲得工作。

Of the total of 111,530 Displaced Persons and Refugees living both inside and outside camps in Upper Austria South 47,139 or 42% are in employment.

在奧國南部所有居住在集中營內之失業及難民，其一二五三〇名之總數中，有四七，一九九名或總數百分之四十二，已獲得職業。

Of the total rationed population of Austria—4,953,630—employed persons, according to official figures, represent 88 percent. Thus although D.P.'s are often old, sometimes physically incapable of work, and removed from their normal environment—all factors tending to make the percentage employable lower than normal—a higher percentage of them are working in Austria than of the indigenous population.

依據官方發表之數字，獲得職業之人數佔奧國人總數（四，九五四，六三〇）百分之八十八，雖然失業率多為老年，或因體力關係不能工作，而由失去正常之環境，（所有上述因素傾向於使雇用之百分數較正常減少）而彼等在奧國工作者之百分數則較當地人就業者為多。

Stressing these figures, Colonel Charles S. Miller, Chief of the Preliminary Committee of the International Refugee Organisation (PCIRO) in Austria, asked how it is possible in these circumstances for people to describe the presence of Displaced Persons in Austria as a burden which the country is unable to afford. "As a matter of fact," he said, "in the circumstances it is surprising that, instead of voicing complaints, more constructive thinking is not being given to the problem of filling the labour gap which will be left when the Displaced Persons move from the country."

駐奧國之國際難民組織籌備委員會主席米勒上校在這種情形下，如何能將奧國現下之失業率，視為國家所不能支持之負擔，米勒氏謂：事實上，在這種情形下，失業率即不應視為負擔，且當失業率移至他國後而發生如何與補救上之問題。

Details recently published of the PCIRO schemes for moving Displaced Persons from Austria to Canada, Western Europe and North Africa show that this process will not take so long as had been estimated. As the Austrians, in spite of the proposal.

埃及，希臘，印度，意國及葡萄牙皆贊助此建議，並有其他八國投贊成票，其中包括澳洲，加拿大及新西蘭，南非聯邦，美國，愛爾蘭，斯堪的那維亞半島各國，瑞士及美國皆投反對票。

The failure in the fourth attempt made by the International Civil Aviation Organisation in the past three years to frame a charter of the air. 此次失敗係在過去三個月內，民用航空組織未能構成一中意章之第四次。

# The Chinese-English Intelligence

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## 各地大選誌詳

### 首都選舉結果國民黨居首位

#### CHINA'S GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS

Nanking, Nov. 26. (Reuter)—Though no appreciable results of China's first democratic elections, carried out during the week-end, are available, the first results reaching Nanking indicate that the Kuomintang has a substantial lead over the minority parties.

在南京方面之消息，表示國民黨候選人，獲得壓倒之大多數票，共得選票總數百分之八十以上。

Meanwhile, Mr. Chiang Chun-tien, spokesman of the Democratic Socialist Party, charged that the Government-controlled election boards in ten districts failed to include the names of the party's candidates in the polling lists. A formal protest has been lodged with the Kuomintang. A reply is still awaited.

同時民社黨發言人蔣均田，指責政府統治下之十選區內，使該黨候選人未能列入於投票名單中，該黨已對國民黨提出正式抗議，現仍在等候答覆中。

Commenting on the people's enthusiasm for the elections, Mr. Chiang admitted that it was not high, but it was in keeping with other countries instituting democratic elections for the first time.

論及人民對選舉之熱心，蔣氏承認其並不高，不過依照他國舉行首次之民主選舉而己。

According to an independent newspaper report here, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's vote for the National Assembly, lost his seat to the Independent, Dr. Yuan, President of the Peiping Normal University.

在此較守衛之地區北平附近，一般之報告表示無黨派者居於領導地位，前駐美大使及國大常委胡適，被黨派之北平師大校長致電歡迎。

西德共黨要求派代表出席四強外長會議 Communist Demand

Hamburg, Nov. 25. (Reuter)—Max Reimann, Chairman of the Communist Party in the British zone of Germany, demanded admission of German representatives to the London Big Four conference opening today, at a party rally at Aachen during the week-end.

## 暹羅駐華大使拒絕

### 承認緬甸新政府

#### Siamese Envoy in Nanking Disavows New Regime

Nanking, Nov. 26. (Reuter)—The Siamese Ambassador to China, Mr. S. Tularak, yesterday afternoon declared that the Government is unconstitutional and emphatically refused to obey its instructions. He deprecated the "rule of force" and claimed that the new government and constitution was dictatorial and undemocratic.

路透社南京十一月二十六日電：暹羅駐華大使杜拉克氏，昨午接獲緬甸政府之命令，要求緬甸政府承認緬甸之新政府，並要求緬甸政府與緬甸之新政府合作。

"The clock has been put back and, though I do not fear for myself," said Mr. Tularak, "I am concerned for the welfare of the people of Siam."

杜拉克氏稱：「歷史被向前推，余雖不為自身安全有所恐慌，然余對緬甸人民之幸福極為關心，余雖稱：「余目前仍為緬甸人民之代表，但非新政府之代表。」

Mr. Tularak anticipates further disorders in Siam next month when the Siamese monarch, at present studying in Switzerland, becomes of age and the Regency recently appointed by Songram is automatically dissolved.

杜氏預測暹羅在下月中，當刻在英國或暹羅之暹羅王於十二月五日到期，及不久前暹羅被放逐之攝政王將復辟，將更形混亂。

"Corruption in Siam is the excuse for the recent coup d'etat," said the Ambassador. "The people had full rights under the old constitution to depose any government. Now this right has been taken from them."

大使稱：「暹羅國內之貪污，為此政變之藉口，根據以前憲法，人民有充分權利，罷免其政府，但此項權利，目前已被剝奪。」

Mr. Tularak pointed out that the new constitution was signed by only one member of the Regency. Under the new constitution, he said, the people have lost the right of democratic and popular elections and will now be ruled by force.

杜氏指出新憲法僅有攝政一人簽字，根據新憲法，暹羅人民，失去所有民主與選舉權利，而變為由武力與強權統治之人民。

## 外長會議開幕

### 四外長齊臨蘭開夏大廈

#### Big Four Gather for Council's Opening Session

London, Nov. 26. (Reuter)—The Big Four Foreign Ministers—Mr. Ernest Bevin (Britain), Mr. George Marshall (United States), M. Vyacheslav Molotov (Russia), and M. Georges Bidault (France)—stepped out the scarlet carpet to the gilded saloon of Lancaster House yesterday to try once more to thrash out a Peace Treaty for Germany and Austria.

路透社倫敦十一月二十六日電：四國外長（英外相貝文，美國務卿馬歇爾，蘇外長莫洛托夫及法外長比多）昨午步入當盛堂之蘭開夏大廈，圖再度努力，竟致一對德及對奧和約。

M. Vyacheslav Molotov was smiling broadly when he arrived with the veteran French soldier, Georges Catroux, now French Ambassador in Moscow.

皮杜與法國老將加特羅將軍（現為法國駐莫斯科大使，到訪時，觀衆之掌聲中，下車並向歡迎者致敬，而無笑容。）

He was quickly followed by M. Georges Bidault, Mr. Ernest Bevin and Mr. George Marshall in that order.

四外長於會議開始前三分鐘，均集結於會議室，會議預定於格林威治標準時間三點半鐘開始。

Shortly before, five British husbands of the Russian women who are not allowed to leave Russia had attempted to picket the building carrying placards in English and Russian reading:

此前不久，有五名有蘇聯妻子之英人，攜帶招牌，企圖接近大廈，招牌上有英文及俄文標語：

"We are British husbands without our Russian wives." "吾人為英人吾人之俄籍妻子，竟不克與吾人同居。"

Police prevented them from getting anywhere near M. Molotov.

## 聯合國巴力士坦委會

### 通過分治案

#### Voting on Palestine Partition Scheme

Lake Success, New York, Nov. 26. (Reuter)—The United Nations Palestine Committee yesterday accepted the Partition Plan scheme for separate Jewish and Arab States in Palestine by 25 votes to 13 against, with 17 abstentions and two absentees.

路透社紐約成功湖十一月二十六日電：聯合國巴力士坦委會，昨日通過分治計劃方案，使巴力士坦之猶太與阿拉伯國家各自分治，投票之結果為二十五對十三之反對票，有十七國棄權，兩國缺席。

阿拉伯反對者為阿富汗，古巴，埃及，印度，伊朗，伊拉克，塞浦路斯，敘利亞，土耳其，地拉那，薩爾瓦多，巴拉圭及菲律賓。

巴拉圭及菲律賓缺席。The absentees were: Argentina, Belgium, China, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Holland, New Zealand, Britain and Yugoslavia.

棄權者為阿根廷，比國，中國，哥倫比亞，薩爾瓦多，埃塞俄比亞，敘利亞，土耳其，地拉那，薩爾瓦多，巴拉圭及菲律賓。

巴力士坦委會，昨日通過分治計劃方案，使巴力士坦之猶太與阿拉伯國家各自分治，投票之結果為二十五對十三之反對票，有十七國棄權，兩國缺席。

阿拉伯反對者為阿富汗，古巴，埃及，印度，伊朗，伊拉克，塞浦路斯，敘利亞，土耳其，地拉那，薩爾瓦多，巴拉圭及菲律賓。

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